



WAR! WAR!

All persons in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, towards effecting an early and honorable peace, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, at the Eastern Market House, on Saturday next, Oct. 30th. Come every one. Speeches will be made, and we hope to see the Hoosier spirit fairly manifested.

AWFUL!—Our little friend at Columbus, who could not see any body or any thing but crusty landlords when he was here at the railroad celebration, has got into an awful way about our poor selves. The way he punishes us is some—he has chewed dictionary leaves and thrown them at us! We may recover! But our neighbor, of the Journal; why, he must be running yet, crying "hot water," according to the account? What a long tail our cat has got!

TAILORING.—We would recommend our friends in want of well cut and well made garments, to the card of KNOWLAND & SMITH. We can vouch for their skill by experience; and when it is known that Mr. K. is the author of a system of cutting garments, and which isow used almost exclusively throughout the west, no better recommendation seems to be wanted. They are, both superior workmen and genuine clever fellows; and among their customers will be found the "hand-somest," and always the "best dressed" men about town. This is no joke!

See the advertisement of ARMITAGE & CO. If one cannot be suited at their establishment, he must be hard to please, and should go bareheaded the rest of the winter. Just give them a call; and if Uncle Ben. recommends you a hat, we think you will not find it out of the way. He is a hatter by trade, and a good judge.

But for Whig men and measures, the Madison and Indianapolis railroad never would have been made.—*Cambridge Revere.*

But for "whig men and measures," the M. and I. railroad would have been finished years ago. Whig policy, as carried out on that road, squandered money enough on the "deep diggings" alone to have built half the line at least; and those "diggings" will stand as a prominent monument of whig folly and wastefulness, long after the natural entrance to Madison shall take its place.

The Volunteers.

A letter in the New Albany Democrat, dated Madison, Oct. 15th, says:—

"Nine companies have arrived and been mustered into the service; the last one (Capt. Carey's company from Grant county) was mustered in last evening. Lieut. Rodman, after mustering in five companies, was ordered back to Pittsburgh, to resume his duties in the ordnance department, in that city. The remaining four companies were mustered in by Major Morrison, our present commissary, and an excellent one he is too. The remaining company (Capt. Lewis's, from Fort Wayne) has not yet arrived, nor do we hear anything of him, and I am fearful he will not arrive in time, though he is daily expected. Should he not get in before the regiment starts, it is probable that Capt. F. V. Smith's company, from Warrick, will be accepted, and will be shipped on board a steamer at Evansville. Capt. F. V. Smith's company, it is recollected, was the twelfth reported, the Sanders Guards being the eleventh, but the latter having disbanded; the Warrick company will be the next in order. All the companies are now in camp, and comprise in all something like 700 men; and the recruiting for the various companies is going on rapidly. Every one in and about camp is in the highest spirits. Every volunteer is elated with the hope of soon leaving, that they may aid their fellow soldiers in subduing our treacherous and obstinate foe, and to share in the revels in the halls of the Montezumas—that all-absorbing desire of the volunteers—that is now being realized in the city of the Aztecs.

"The clothing of the different companies is going on rapidly, and it is thought it will be completed by the last of next week at farthest. The regiment will immediately make preparations to start. They are to rendezvous in Natchez, and there to remain a few days to complete every arrangement for their progress towards Mexico.

"Col. Lane has been ordered to appoint three Lieutenants, with three assistants from the ranks, to three different recruiting stations in the State, in order to keep the regiment full all the time they remain in Mexico. This is, I think, a very wise proceeding, for experience has taught that regiments soon dwindle down to comparatively few effective men. The second Indiana regiment, for instance, had less than five hundred men on the morning of the battle of Buena Vista."

OHIO.—Jonathan D. Morris, of Clermont, has been elected a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Hamer. Mr. Morris had no opposition, except the liberty candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh Post has a telegraphic despatch from Harrisburgh, stating that the majority of Governor Shunk will reach, if not exceed 18,000 votes.

GEORGIA.—The political complexion of the Legislature of this State, which has the election of two United States Senators, is still in doubt. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which is very accurate in such matters, after summing up the returns, as far as received, says:—Should the remaining members come in as before, the Senate will be a tie, and the House democratic by three majority."

IOWA.—Mr. Baker, a member of the Legislature from Lee county, Iowa, has resigned. His place will be immediately filled by a democrat, thus securing the election of two United States Senators.

"The election in Michigan is held on Monday, the 1st of November. A Governor is to be elected, and a member of Congress from the 2d district. J. M. Edwards is the whig candidate for Governor, and Ephraim Ransom the democrat.

CONGRESS.—The Journal of Commerce says there have been elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, 116 whigs, including the Philadelphia Native, and 102 democrats. Ten members to be heard from, viz., 4 in Louisiana, 4 in Mississippi, 1 in Ohio and 1 in Michigan. Should these be politically the same as in the last Congress, the full House would stand, whigs 117, democrats 111. Whig majority 6. There are two or three members on each side, who are not exactly to be relied on for party purposes.

Twelve States have elected a majority of whigs; twelve also have elected a majority of democrats; and three are tied. Louisiana and Mississippi (the two remaining States) will probably elect a majority of democrats.

Mr. EDWARD QUINCY, of Boston, in a letter to his whig friends, thus speaks of whigs and the Wilnot proviso:—

"The leading whigs, in and out of the city, care very little about the Wilnot proviso, the Mexican war, the extension of slavery, or any thing else, except high prices, fat dividends, and the chances of office in the million days of a whig Presidency."

The Indianapolis State Sentinel.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSOURI AND CAMARIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18, 9 P. M. The French steamer Missouri arrived at New York, bringing the Missouri to the 1st inst.

The Cambria arrived at Boston, bringing Liverpool dates of the 30th. Flour had declined in England. American flour in bond in Liverpool sold at 26s 6d. Western Corn do at 25s 6d. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Albany do at 22s 6d. New Orleans and Ohio wheat had declined. White wheat from 7s 8d to 7s 10d; red from 6s 3d to 7s 6d. Corn meal 14s 10d per ton.

At New York, English private letters state sales of 4000 bills for at 28s, with good demand. The market for corn was advanced, a moderate demand for corn brought forward an average amount of business was done, and the market closed firmly.

At New York, Oct. 9 P. M. The belief at the departure of the steamer that the upward tendency noted in the market, would be maintained, by the terrific occurrences of the last fortnight, has been wholly dispelled, from a number of causes. The most striking of these is the unparalleled devaluation of the money market.

The price of breadstuffs has gradually but steadily retrograded, the only article which has preserved its firmness being Indian corn, which has advanced in consequence of the scarcity of this article; but this cause must be regarded as merely temporary.

At the London corn exchange on the 4th, the arrivals of English grain were estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, and the unusually large attendance of purchasers, the demand was somewhat active at an advance of one to two shillings per quarter upon the previous Monday's quotations.

At New York, the large supplies of grain brought forward an average amount of business was done, and the market closed firmly.

From the New Orleans Delta of the 6th inst.

The Mexican News.

The accounts brought by the Alabama from the seat of war, are exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory, and coming exclusively from Mexican sources, it is difficult to say what reliance ought to be placed upon them.

One fact, however, is fully established. Gen. Scott has possession of the city of Mexico. This is a great point gained in the war; for the command of that city has ever been accompanied or followed by that of the rest of the country. The Aztec Monarchy, from the capital, held in subjection the numerous and warlike nations by which it was surrounded; the conquest of the city by Cortez, led to the speedy subjugation of all the Indian nations; and while it was held by the Spaniards, all the efforts of the Mexican revolutionists were vain—Hidalgo, Morelos, Valenciana and others, displayed prodigies of valor, and led thousands of enthusiastic and devoted followers to battle and to death, to no purpose, while the Viceroy maintained the city—and it was only after a lurid, by a bold and treacherous stroke, obtained possession of this important point, that the colonial power was overthrown.

And since the revolution, the influence of the city has been felt; it was that influence, which made federalism an impossibility, and centralism a necessity of Mexican politics; which, under all the changes of parties in that distracted country, has given to the masters of the capital the control of the Republic. This great central point is now in our power. It has been won at the cost of much treasure and hundreds of valuable lives, and it must be maintained at all hazards, until this war is finally terminated in an honorable peace, or until the means of resistance are exhausted.

By holding the city, we deprive the enemy of the means of uniting the people of Mexico—we take away the centre of attraction—and effectually dissolve the Mexican confederacy. The people, deprived of a common rallying point—the States, of a common head, will waste their strength in desultory efforts, or seek their advantage by independent negotiation. Such at least, seems to us one of the probable consequences of this great acquisition.

Of the particulars of the battle which took place between the 8th and 13th of September, the true account of the battle has not yet been made public. The city to protect the property of the citizens on the 14th, and the details of the nature and extent of the bombardment on the three subsequent days, we expect to receive by the next steamer—probably to-day. In the meantime there is not the slightest confirmation of the death of Gen. Worth, Pillow and Smith, and we still entertain the hope that the reports are false.

But the loss on our part must have been great and many of the brave and generous have fallen in the discharge of their duty, we deplore the loss of the means of uniting the people of Mexico—we take away the centre of attraction—and effectually dissolve the Mexican confederacy. The people, deprived of a common rallying point—the States, of a common head, will waste their strength in desultory efforts, or seek their advantage by independent negotiation. Such at least, seems to us one of the probable consequences of this great acquisition.

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DESETERS FROM THE ARMY.—Some time since, a statement came from one of the *Notice* papers, that the deserters from our army in Mexico, were mainly among the adopted citizens of our country; and charging that the Irish were most liable to desert. We have lately seen a correct statement of the entire number of deserters from our ranks, as given in the National Police Gazette, from which it appears that the whole number of deserters, at the present time, is one hundred and ninety. Of this number, 130 were born in this country, 27 in Ireland, and 13 in Germany.

It is surely disgraceful to our countrymen, even if the number were not one tenth of that which is stated—as the man born and reared in this country, under such glorious institutions as ours, who can be induced to desert his country's flag in a time of danger, must possess an exceedingly small share of honorable principle. The natives of Ireland among the deserters, is but one-seventh of the whole number. This is a fact highly creditable to that portion of our adopted citizens; and reflects the more honor upon them, when it is remembered that they form a very large proportion of the whole army.

The natives of Germany, though constituting a smaller portion of the deserters, are equally worthy of our notice, with equal firmness; and are willing rather to die from the shots of the enemy, than to desert the flag which protects their rights as men, and promises freedom to the world. Indeed, there are no facts of importance within our recollection which do not point to our adopted citizens, as the steadfast defenders of our republican institutions. The example of one such man as SHIELDS, if we had never heard of MONTGOMERY, would go farther to fix our confidence in the integrity of Irishmen, than all the labored arguments which have ever been written, to prove the danger which would result to our institutions from the increased and largely increasing numbers of natives of other countries, who are coming among us to find a home.

—*Pittsburgh Post.*

DESCRIPTION OF CHAPULTEPEC.—Chapultepec having been captured by the Americans, after the most desperate resistance ever made by a Mexican army, the following account of that place cannot fail to prove interesting.

Chapultepec is the Aztec for "Grasshopper's Hill." It is a porphyritic rock, rising near the former margin of the lake that surrounded the city of Mexico, and is one of the places designated by the Aztecs where they tarried on their emigration from the north, in search of a final resting place. Their oracles had foretold that such resting place would be denoted by their seeing a serpent coiled around a rock, and that Chapultepec this prediction was verified. From it they beheld the eagle on one of the rocks in the lake, devouring a serpent. The event was at once symbolized in their records, and subsequently represented on the flag and the coin of the nation. The hill is surrounded by a belt of noble cypress trees, one of which, known as Montezuma's cypress, from having been planted before or during the reign of that prince, measures fifty-one feet in circumference. Chapultepec was the favorite residence of Montezuma and his courtiers. It contained remains of gardens, groves, tanks, and groves, which bear evidence of its past magnificence. Here Montezuma retired from the heat and dust of the city, to enjoy all the luxuries that wealth and power could procure, or art devise. It was selected by the Spanish Viceroy as the most beautiful place in the valley of Mexico for a royal residence, and the modern palace (late a military school) was built by the Viceroy Galvez. From this palace one has a charming view of the whole valley, the capital, the volcanic mountains which rise in the distance like a great wall surrounding the enchanting picture, and in Anglo-Saxon hands this valley may be made as impenetrable as Gibraltar.

Bombs or cannon planted on the hill of Chapultepec command the city, the principal roads and the aqueduct. Hence the attack and capture of that point by Gen. Scott before making any demonstration upon the city. Once on the hill, the taking of the city could be effected without serious loss of life.

NEW PLAN.—The Washington Union publishes a communication from "A Whig," embracing the following plan for carrying on the war with Mexico:

Seventy-five or one hundred thousand troops can occupy the whole of Mexico; every State to be occupied by a sufficient force, whose commanding officer should be instructed to disarm the Mexicans in the particular State or district of country assigned to him; and by constant expeditions from his headquarters, to keep up such a surveillance as will prevent the collection of troops for the enemy in his district, and enable him to draw the greatest amount of forage, subsistence and pay from the country. If such an occupation of the enemy's territory is entire, we must get at their resources; if it is partial we may not.

Such a mode of carrying on the war must be less expensive than the present mode. Bloodshed must cease, and success is certain; for if Mexico persists in her present reckless course, two disbandments of our troops in her midst must Americanize her territory, and the Mexican race must soon be absorbed by the superior one. These effects will be justly chargeable upon her rulers.

I claim for this plan that it is humane, economical and certain to succeed.

LAW AGAINST SEDUCTION.—The Pennsylvania law for the punishment of seduction makes it necessary for the offence to be committed under the following circumstances:

1. There must be an actual seduction of the female by the male.

2. The female must be under the age of twenty-one years.

3. She must be of good reputation.

4. The seduction must have been accomplished by means of a promise of marriage; and

5. Such promise of marriage must be proved by other witnesses than the female so seduced.

This last appears to be well guarded; but we imagine it will rarely take effect.

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of this company, at Prairieville, on Tuesday last, the Hon. Albert S. White was elected President, and Wm. P. Heath, Treasurer. The President will discharge the duties of Secretary for the time being.

The Board will hold another meeting on Monday week, at Lafayette, for the purpose of appointing an Engineer, and taking such other preparatory steps, as the interests of the company shall warrant.

We presume that the most energetic efforts will be put forth to secure a speedy commencement, and successful prosecution of the work.—*Lafayette Journal.*

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN ROME.—Advices from Rome state that an interesting ceremony took place in that city a short time ago, namely, the installation of a Jewish Rabbi. It should be observed that the Jews of the Ghetto, since the death of their high priest Rabbah Beber, a dozen years ago, had not been allowed to appoint a pontiff in succession. The person elected is named Isaac Kussan, who was summoned there from the borders of Lake Genesareth, where he enjoyed a reputation of sanctity and Talmonism. His birthplace was Jerusalem, and his lineage is said to be traceable for ten centuries through a long Levitical ancestry.

BOSTON ENTERPRISE.—A Boston company has purchased the Mad River Railroad, and will have it in operation from Sandusky to Cincinnati, early next spring. The distance is 210 miles, and will be run in eleven hours. From Sandusky to Buffalo the trip will be made in thirteen hours. The other road from Sandusky to Mansfield, 50 miles is finished, and the next section of 50 miles to Newark, to connect with the canal is under contract. The Bostonians are also concerned in the lake shore road, designed to run south of Lake Erie and finally join Galena with Buffalo.

A poor widow woman was relating to a neighbor, how fond her husband was of having a good fire, how busy he would make himself in fixing it so that it would burn. "Ah, poor dear man," she continued, "I hope he's gone where they keep good fires."

The Intrigues of Europe.

It has ever been a wise precaution on the part of our government to avoid mingling in the intrigues of Europe; and while doing so, it has very properly set the republican seal against foreign intrigues upon this continent. Towards our republic, there is no question, the powers of the old world entertain a sleepless hostility, and for a sufficient reason—the republic of America has affected the thrones of Europe with instability. The breadth of ocean has much added to avoid their insolent intermeddling, but we should ever be watchful that they do not plant among the republics of the south a nest for intrigue in our closer neighborhood. Already Great Britain has a colony in the south portion of this continent, on the Gulf of Mexico, where she occupies some hundreds of miles of coast. Belize, the principal town belonging to this colony, is peopled by English and Mulattoes, under the administration of an English Governor. This strip along the Bay of Honduras gives them a control over the inhabitants of the interior, which we have reason to believe has already been exercised in hostility to the United States. This starting bulwark, Great Britain, is forever meddling in the affairs of other nations, and appears to consider it an especial duty to hold a check rein on freedom. Republics which do not show its front in Europe, that this government is not prompt to lend aid or council to strangle it; when, therefore, it is such a hydra, forever threatening at home, its existence here, most assuredly, is viewed with a hatred and opposition which ever awaits to destroy, if the opportunity should offer; and time and means will be freely expended to compass the object.

England is not alone in this desire. The heavy tyrant of France, Louis Philippe, looks with great alarm on the growing strength of our republic, and the power exercised by its institutions over his own people. In vain he strangles the freedom of the press at home, and intrigues abroad; republican principles shine through the eyes of his subjects, are muttered in their songs, and freely discussed in their clubs; and notwithstanding the towers of his new fortification from upon Paris with a seeming power to destroy the object of his dread, yet, in the evening mass below, the spirit of freedom waves boldly around, disseminating among his subjects that spirit of liberty which no army will ever quench in Frenchmen. Louis Philippe's journal says: "He has interests on this continent to protect, principles to defend, a precious interest to maintain." By which he means that the present war with Mexico has baffled the intrigues of his government on the south of this continent, and the establishment of monarchy has been retarded, in vain these desperate attempts for France seek to strengthen their position by plotting against the United States; this great country has within herself resources which defy Europe—nay, she has the means to force it into respect for its power, if not its institutions. A hostile attitude against us, by these allies, foes, nay, in the end, too, the magazine of republicanism slumbering in their own dominions.—*St. Louis Review.*

OUR CONSUL AT HAVANA.—It will be remembered that when the news of the capture of Vera Cruz, several presses, and ourselves in the number, censured Mr. Campbell; our consul at Havana, for not having sent a person on the steamer with Paredes, that the authorities at Vera Cruz might be informed of his arrival at the earliest period. We have received from Havana the following letter, defending Mr. Campbell, and in justice to him publish it.—*New Orleans Picayune, 3d instant.*

HAVANA, Sept. 23, 1847.

Editors of the *Picayune*.—I perceive that there has been some excitement in New Orleans in relation to the landing of Paredes in Vera Cruz, and a disposition to attach censure to the American consul for not having taken such steps as would have acquainted Gov. Wilson with the fact of his (Paredes) being on board the British steamer.

It is generally believed in this city that the consul had taken the necessary steps; that he wrote to Gov. Wilson, and also to the collector of Vera Cruz; and fearing the landing of Paredes might be effected before letters could reach these gentlemen through the post office, he sought some other mode of sending his communications. This was effected by Mr. A. H. Carpenter, who had been attached to the consulate by the department of Vera Cruz, and who stated that he had an acquaintance on board the steamer who would take charge of the letters and deliver them on the first visit of the boat from the custom house. This was to all appearance the best mode which could be selected, unless a special agent was employed for the purpose of delivery, and I have no idea that any agent could have been engaged for a less sum than from five to six hundred dollars; and would the U. S. Government have sanctioned such an expenditure for a purpose so apparently useless? For Paredes was well known in Vera Cruz, and it would not have been deemed probable that he who was known to so many could have eluded the vigilance of our officers and have escaped from the city, not that I think his arrival in Mexico is worthy of consideration. You will readily perceive on perusing the above, that no blame can be attached to our consul in the affair.

AN AMERICAN RESIDENT AT HAVANA.

WHAT GOVERNMENTS COST.—The income of the United States, derived by duties on imported goods, since the adoption of the system in 1790 to 1845, has been between eight and nine hundred million dollars. This is the sum that has been received by the government, after paying the expenses of collection, &c.

It may seem rather surprising to the people of this country, that in a period of fifty-six years, they have paid, through one source alone, the sum of eight hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars towards the necessary expenses of the government. Still this is only at the rate of fourteen millions a year. And the sum now yearly expended is so much larger, that we too often allow it to pass, from our notice without a thought of the result in a few years.

In another column are the details of the revenue business during the period above mentioned. The total amount received by collectors is stated at exceeding one thousand, one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. The expenses of the collection are set down at forty-four millions, four hundred thousand dollars, and the balance of the difference between the expenditures of collection and the amount received consists of sums that have been paid in debentures, &c.

Thus we have at one view a most important statement. If we could compare it with the expense of collecting the same amount by direct taxation it would afford us an excellent estimate of the two systems in that particular.

No one can believe that the same amount could have been drawn from the people by direct taxes within the same time. So far from it they would have placed the government on a footing of frugality and economy that is now unknown.

But this is not much more than half the expense which the government of this country has cost the people within the last fifty years. Add to it the whole revenue received from the public lands and other sources—also the expense of each State government that is in operation—also the cost of conventions, of political assemblies, and the sum rolls up to such an amount that the imagination is appalled at its greatness.

This is the pecuniary cost of free and liberal institutions. Yet they are so fruitful a source of rich returns, that the country enjoys a degree of prosperity unknown under the old systems of human society.—*N. Y. Etc. Post.*

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.—The tariff of 1846, in the first nine months of its operation, ending 31st ult., has yielded a net revenue of \$22,961,353.25, being \$3,176,013.57 more than was afforded during the corresponding months of 1845-6, by the tariff of 1842. When the new tariff was adopted, the cry of the protectionists was, that it would diminish the revenue instead of increasing it.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

THE ST. LOUIS UNION says that Dr. Owen, and his theological party are now at Prairie du Rocher, making out their report of the summer exploration. The work assigned them will require another year's labor.

Appointment of the Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ensuing year.

BROOKVILLE DISTRICT.—L. W. Berry, P. E.; Brookville: W. T. Turrell, J. Whitman; Fairfield: Jacob Myers; Liberty: J. S. Winchester—one to be supplied; Brownsville: H. Hays, J. W. Jackson; Connersville: W. W. Sailer, R. Y. Coffin; Rush: E. H. Sabin; Milroy: W. Magnum, N. F. Town; Greensburg: J. W. Sullivan; Clarksville: L. Johnson; Laurel: James Hays, S. Carpenter.

LAWRENCEBURGH DIST.—E. G. Wood, P. E. Lawrenceburgh: C. B. Davidson; Elizabethtown: J. Brunner; Manchester: D. T. Griffith; Wilmington: E. Rutledge, J. E. Tiffany; Milan: to be supplied; Versailles: John Wallace; Hartford: Multitudes Miller; Rising Sun: